of Tropical Medicine, Harvard Medical School, was the speaker in February, his subject being African marine mollusca. At the March meeting, Miss Bernadine Barker gave an account of a trip to the West Indies, which included collecting on many of the beaches, and showed moving pictures of places visited. On the same evening, Mr. Russell showed moving pictures in color greatly enlarged, of New England nudibranchs in their native pools. These elicited much admiration from those present. Dr. Hervey W. Shimer, of Technology, spoke in April, on Brachiopods, illustrating his paper with specimens and drawings, and at the final meeting, in May, Dr. David L. Belding showed tables and charts in connection with his researches into the growth of *Venus mercenaria* of Prince Edward Island. The annual Field Day of the Club, in June, starting from Worcester, Massachusetts, enabled members to do collecting at various points on Cape Ann.

Officers for the coming year, elected at the May meeting, are:
President, Henry D. Russell.
Vice-president, Bernadine Barker.
Secretary-Treasurer, Theodora Willard.
Conchological Recorder, S. N. F. Sanford.
Executive Committee, {Mildred Seymour. / William J. Clench.}

THEODORA WILLARD, *Secretary*

SOME ERRONEOUS AND MISLEADING RECORDS ON OCCURRENCE OF SHELLS OF THE HELMINTHOGLYPTA CUYAMACENSIS GROUP

BY WENDELL O. GREGG

In checking over the records of occurrence of the shells of this little known group, several obvious mistakes and misleading records have come to my attention. In 1931, S. C. Field[1] reported *H. cuyamacensis avus* Bartsch from "the foothills of the Tehachapi Mts. in San Bernardino County." In the first place this is no less than a misstatement as the Tehachapi Mts. have never been in San Bernardino County, California. From 1850 to 1852 this area was included in Mariposa County. From 1852 to 1866

[1] NAUTILUS, 45: 29.

it was included in Los Angeles County. In 1866 Kern County was created and from that date to the present its boundaries have included the Tehachapi Mts. and their foothills. A careful search of Mr. Field's notes (with the Field collection and now in the possession of Mr. F. R. Aldrich) reveals the more definite locality "Tejon Ranch." This is located in the foothill region on the northwest side of the Tehachapi Range. Bartsch[2] gave as the type locality of *avus* "Los Angeles County, California," and the fact that there have been many changes in our county boundaries makes such a locality record still more vague and uncertain. Mr. George Willett and I have examined the specimens collected by Mr. Field and we are of the opinion that they are correctly identified. The indefinite type locality given by Bartsch led the writer on numerous field trips within the present boundaries of Los Angeles County with the vain hope of rediscovering this subspecies. Such efforts however were far from wasted as they led to the discovery of no less than three well-defined forms of *Helminthoglypta* which had previously been undescribed. If further search fails to reveal *Helminthoglypta cuyamacensis avus* Bartsch within the present limits of Los Angeles County we may redefine the type locality as foothills on northwest side of Tehachapi Mts., Kern Co., Calif., particularly since this area was previously included in Los Angeles County.

In the same article Mr. Field reported *H. c. venturensis* Bartsch from the eastern end of Soledad Canyon, Los Angeles County. Through the courtesy of Mr. Aldrich I have examined these shells and find them to be none other than *H. fontiphila* Gregg[3] which I have taken from a number of places in that canyon. As pointed out in a previous article the differences between these two forms are very definite.

Mr. E. P. Chace calls my attention to an article by himself appearing in "Lorquinia"[4] which also calls for comment. In this article he lists the land snails which had been found by the members of the Lorquin Natural History Club. Under *Helminthoglypta cuyamacensis* Bartsch he gives the following: "One

[2] Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 51, p. 610.
[3] Nautilus, 45: 50.
[4] *Lorquinia,* vol. 2, p. 12, 1917.

immature specimen that is apparently of this species has been found near Dawn Mine, Millard's Canyon [Los Angeles County]." I have not had an opportunity to examine the shell here referred to but it is unquestionably *H. petricola sangabrielis* Berry.[5] The immature shells of the papillose forms of *Helminthoglypta* are difficult and in many instances impossible to identify, but in the case of the Millard Canyon record sufficient adult material has since been taken from this locality to definitely establish what forms are to be expected there.

In the article[6] in which Dr. Bartsch originally described *H. cuyamacensis cuyamacensis,* he mentions two young specimens collected by Kelsey from "Paloma Mountains, San Diego County, California, which he refers to that subspecies. This locality is almost certain to be a misspelling of Palomar Mountains from which locality Bartsch later described *H. c. lowei.* As typical *cuyamacensis* does not occur at this locality these two young shells could be none else than *H. c. lowei.*

NOTES AND NEWS

Wilhelm A. Lindholm, 1874–1935.—Dr. Lindholm, in charge of the mollusk collections of the Academy of Sciences of Leningrad, died in that city September 17, 1935. He published much useful work on mollusks of Lake Baikal, the Crimea, Caucasus region and other parts of the U.S.S.R., and on Palaearctic mollusks generally.

Drymaeus multilineatus latizonatus, new subspecies.—The typical form of *D. multilineatus* has dark bluish apical whorls, and on the later whorls unequal, unevenly spaced, slanting brown stripes on pale buff to nearly white ground, with a narrow dark subsutural band and a dark basal area, and usually a narrow band in the middle of the basal slope. Binney's figure in Manual American Land Shells, p. 404, f. 443 (copied from Terr. Moll. 3, pl. 58) is unlike any *multilineata* I have seen, as it has a dark band in the middle of the upper surface in addition to the typical bands described above. Many years ago (1912), Mr. Morgan

[5] Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 10, no. 8, p. 62.
[6] Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 51, p. 611.